The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1871. NO. 182.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill Passed in the House.

The Georgia Senatorial Question Further Discussed in the Senate.

Both Houses Discuss the Disagreement on the Income Tax Repeal Bill.

A Committee of Conference Finally Agreed Upon.

Another Chapter on Swindling Contracts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Messrs. Harlan, Conkling, and English, of Connecticut, are here to-day—sent to secure the passage of the bill creating the State of Ohio into three Political Districts. It is understood that the House Committee on the Judiciary will report favorably in favor of the measure.

FOREIGN AGENCY AT LOUISVILLE.

The appointment of Colonel McKee from the Foreign Agency at Louisville, it is stated, will probably be announced to-day.

CINCINNATI RIVER QUESTION.

The House Committee Committee to-day postponed further consideration of the Cincinnati harbor question until Tuesday, in order to give a hearing in the various applicants for additional subsidies.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION.

The Georgia question drew its usual sensational story again in the Senate to-day, without any definite result being arrived at. A majority of the Senators were anxious to take a vote before adjournment to-day, but Mr. Sumner, who had the floor, would not yield, unless an executive session should be then ordered, and this Mr. Howard would not agree to, so the history failed to be made. Mr. Sumner's speech was delivered against time until the regular hour for adjournment, and he was then entitled to the floor to-morrow. The only new feature in the proceedings was an amendment offered by Mr. Sanlsbury to the joint resolution of Mr. Sumner, which declares that the State of Georgia is not entitled to representation in the Senate or House of Representatives, and that no Senator or Representative from that State shall be admitted to a seat in either House of Congress. Mr. Sumner threatens another speech for to-morrow, but the vote cannot possibly be postponed for a longer period than Monday, and probably not that long.

JUDICIAL.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day reported favorably the bill to establish a Court of Claims, with Chief Justice Chase, Associate Justice Clifford, and Attorney-General Akerman as the Judges thereof. The salaries of the Judges are fixed at $6,000 each, and the Court is to hold its sessions in the City of Washington. The bill will be printed from new plates.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS—LAST EARLY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There have been quite a number of decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States during the present week, and the following is a list of the cases decided, with the names of the counsel engaged in the same: [Here follows a long list of cases decided, with the names of counsel engaged in each.]

THE INCOME TAX BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day agreed to report favorably the House bill abolishing the income tax. The session on this subject was very animated. The Committee on Conference on the Internal Revenue bill will probably be ready to report to-morrow.

JUDICIAL.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day, directed a bill to be reported favorably, authorizing the issue of new National Bank notes of the denomination of $10, $20, $50, and $100, to be printed on the Treasury, and to be issued to the banks in the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, from which the circulation of the old issues may be withdrawn in favor of the banks.

FOREIGN AGENCY AT LOUISVILLE.

It is somewhat worthy, just now, that, after Mr. Dawes made such a damaging exposure of gold loans ways of Congress, yesterday, the House committee quite as generously as the case would warrant, voted to continue the foreign agency at Louisville, from that only involved thousands. This was the passage of the Senate joint resolution for the relief of passengers and owners of the steamer Sultana, of the losses of horses of war and steam machinery, which was saved from the Spanish fleet, which, after a long and tedious investigation of the matter by the Committee on Claims, was reported favorably by the Committee on Claims, and passed by the House. Their two failures to consider the object through the Committee on Claims demonstrate that another committee of the same kind, and they conducted the scheme of getting it through without reference to that committee. The resolution was passed and duly carried through the Senate, simply by Senator Drake, and came to the Speaker's desk in the House, referred to Speaker Colfax, who, when the lobby having perfected its arrangement, it was taken up and passed without reference to the members of the Committee on Claims having twice declined, and the whole House having perfectly failed to understand the issue, took by previous action on it, and by the efforts of a lobby for years old, thought they had done their duty, but if the House had a mind to deliberately reverse their repeated protest, and pass the resolution without reference to the Committee on Claims, but the year and nays were demanded by a few members might go on the record. By what appeared to be a unanimous vote just before the House yesterday, is shown by the following extract from the Globe, proving, however, that while there were few members from the Pacific States, they were in the East.

St. Louis—$40 additional bounties to new recruits from the Southern ports and closed at the time the bounties and premiums for the relief of soldiers and sailors ceased. Also, to pay the expenses of war and steam vessels. Mr. Loan—The Committee on Claims has reported a resolution which has passed the House at the present session, and which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Claims. Mr. Loan—The Committee on Claims has reported a resolution which has passed the House at the present session, and which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Claims. Mr. Loan—The Committee on Claims has reported a resolution which has passed the House at the present session, and which has been reported favorably by the Committee on Claims.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

Provisions of the Bill Providing for the Election of Cook County Commissioners.

The Warehouse Question.

Text of the Railroad Bill as Amended by the Senate.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—The Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, to-day, in the House, a bill providing for the election of County Commissioners in Cook County. The Illinois Commissioners are to consist of three members, three from Chicago, three from Cook County, outside of Chicago, three Lake View, Jefferson, Hyde Park, Lake, Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Worth, Palos, Lemont, Lyons, Proviso, Leyden, Norwood, Niles, Evanston, Ridgeville, Northfield, Wheeling, Maine, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Barrington, Cicero, Lake, Calumet, Hanover, Orland

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1871

COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In the new constitution it is provided that "The county affairs of Cook County shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, five of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from the towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law." The object of this provision was to break up the stones and corporations resulting from the election of a majority of the county legislature by a small portion of the people. Six-twelfths of the population and taxable property of the county are in the city, and yet a majority of the Board of Supervisors are chosen outside of the city. In order to get the Supervisors to vote aliens by wards, and a large proportion of the men elected, being the nominees of insignificant caucuses of a limited constituency, bought places in the board to promote personal and corrupt ends. The constitutional provision was intended to relieve the city of the frauds resulting from such inequalities in representation, and to place in the hands of a majority of taxable people the power to defeat tax-jobbers, men, hitherto, elected in small precincts. We notice that Supervisor Humphrey introduced a bill into the Legislature, providing for the appointment of Commissioners by the Governor, instead of their election by the district. This is but a perpetuation of the present system, and is designed to defeat the very object sought by the constitution.

What the Legislature should do is to provide for the election of the fifteen Commissioners by a general ticket. Any man who cannot get votes enough in the whole county to be elected ought not to be a Commissioner. It was to keep that class of men out of the control of county affairs that the change was made, and it is to keep that class of men in office that Humphrey's proposition proposes. One-fifth of the county ought to retire every year, which will prevent any sudden change in the board, and will enable the public to get rid of such men as may prove to be incompetent or corrupt. What it needed is to have a board responsible, not of a small or petty constituency, but to the whole people of the county; and, unless these Commissioners be thus chosen, the great vote of the constitutional change will be lost.

Ten of these Commissioners must be residents within the city, and five of the portion of the county outside of the city. We hope the Legislature will listen to no proposition to have any portion of the board elected by less than the entire county. The city ought not to force its control upon the country by the prinoe of a majority of the whole people; nor ought the county to elect five Commissioners, of the Humphrey pattern against, it may be, the wishes of nine-tenths of the people to be governed by them. The great fact is, in fact, the vital reform provided for, in the clause of the constitution, was the election of this board by the largest possible constituency, and the Legislature will defeat this reform if it provides for its election by districts, or by a portion of the voters less than the whole body.

In this matter the interests of 350,000 people, with a taxable property equal to $200,000,000, are involved, and no more powerful considerations should present themselves to the minds of those intrusted with the duty of framing a charter for Chicago than should the Legislature, in a matter of such importance, hazard the rights of the people to make election districts for persons who cannot command the confidence and respect of the majority of the people of the whole county.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The once dismal question whether a railroad to the Pacific coast was practicable, has long since been determined. Now there is one road in operation, and over half a dozen others in contemplation or actually under way. The Northern Pacific Railway has begun to push itself from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, through Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Southern Oregon, and Upper Washington. This road is fairly in the hands of the contractor. The charter from Congress required that the road should be commenced before July, 1870, and be fully equipped and completed on or before the 4th day of July, 1877. Under contracts made last summer, the first section of 240 miles has been graded, and the iron is being laid at the rate of from one to two miles per day, and this section will be in operation next autumn. In the spring work will begin at the Pacific end of the line, and long before the stipulated date the workmen will meet and lay the last rail somewhere in Montana.

There has been an impression that the route through the north of the Union Pacific Road, must be much colder, and consequently encounter greater obstacles. This, however, is not correct; on the contrary, the very reverse is true. The line of the northern route has 2,000 feet less elevation above the sea than the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. This same route encompasses for the five or six degrees difference in latitude. The line of the road to south of the latitude of Paris and of the British Isles.

The completion of the road is a fixed fact. The land grant made to it by Congress is enormous. For every mile of finished track the company will receive 12,800 acres. The whole distance will probably be 2,000 miles, making the grant nearly 25,000,000 acres. The bonds of the company are secured by a mortgage on these lands. This grant has been supplemented by an equal donation for a branch. It is safe to say that never again will Congress make or imperil a grant of the public land for such a purpose.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

Mr. D. W. Voorhees, replying to President Grant's brief speech on the question of capital removal, in a letter seven columns in length, in the New York Tribune, which is briefly exhaustive of the subject, and more than exhaustive of the reader. The President expressed the opinion that the removal of the capital is improbable in the extreme, and, if undertaken at all, would require to be adopted under the same conditions as a constitutional amendment. Viewing the subject practically, it might perhaps well be that the "improbable" should pass by more than the bare majority required to enact a law. Yet, constitutionally, the same majority vote which brought the capital to Washington might remove it to New York, Chicago, or elsewhere. The question is likely to be discussed and decided with reference to the single question, "Whom will the removal benefit, and how much?"

The opponents of the measure make a fallacious argument when they say that, with the increase in facilities of travel, the importance of locating the capital somewhere near the centre of area, wealth, and population is diminished. With every increase in facilities of travel there is a corresponding increase of business, and of time, and the number of times required to travel a long distance is made greater than that required to travel a short one, as it ever was. One who transacts a hundred miles from the capital is still but one-twentieth of the distance, and proportionately benefited, as he was when it was required by the law which is repealed by this bill that he should transact business within one thousand miles from the capital.

Their ostensible fraudulent argument is made by those who know the journey is made by railroad, or by railroad. The one who has formerly had a greater chance to influence legislation by his personal presence than the other, and the influence of personal presence and hospitality, or "blandishments" as they are called by the opponents of the measure, can hardly be remembered.

The New York Tribune ventures the very remote suggestion that the capital should be removed to New York—as if the present enormous concentration of business of every kind in that city were not already sufficiently subversive. The three centres to be chiefly regarded, of wealth, of population, and of area, are all west of Pittsburgh. The centre of wealth and population is somewhere between Columbus and Cincinnati, the centre of population would fall in Central Indiana; and that of area not far from Topeka, in Kansas.

The real points in favor of the removal are economy, safety, and equity. Were the capital removed to any considerable city, having an independent business and able to lay out, pave, and light its own streets, excavate its own parks, waterworks, reservoirs, and other public improvements, it would no longer be necessary to divert money from the public Treasury in order to supply streets, water, gas, city government, &c., to the population. But, in Washington, this public duty always has been and always must be at the expense of supplying the accommodations of a city, simply because there is nobody else that cares money enough to do so. The safety of the national capital against invasion or domestic rebellion has already, both in 1814 and in 1861-4, cost the government millions more than if it had been located amidst a population able to defend it. In 1814 it had to be abandoned and burned, and in-to-day, in the event of a war with any naval power, Washington would be the first point to be struck, the easiest to demolish, and the most difficult to defend. In 1861-4 its inhabitants, with few exceptions, volunteered every military campaign, and required the most special services, at the average, of 50,000 men. The equity of a more central and national location is a more subtle fact, which will not strike the minds of all people, and which, at the first, will fall upon at first glance; but we believe it will grow upon the popular mind, and that, ultimately, it will be accomplished.

THE COST OF "WATER" IN RAILWAY STOCKS.

Two circulars recently issued by Rufus Hatch, the New York banker, are exceedingly interesting documents, as showing, in plain figures, how a monstrous oppression is put upon the material interests of the country by the gamblers and monopolists who now control our principal railroads. This is done by a succinct statement of the consolidations and waterings of Commodore Vanderbilt, the head of the whole tribe. From the first of these circulars, which we suppose to be founded on not loathe reports and facts, it appears that Vanderbilt's roads, forming a continuous route between Chicago and New York, have earned enough within the last four years to water their capital stock $77,644,276, and to pay on the same a dividend enough to build and equip a new first-class, double track steel rail line between the two cities! Here are the details of the watering operations:

Amount of Stock, NEW YORK CENTRAL:	
Authorized Capital	$41,000,000
Amount of Stock, HUDSON RIVER:	
Authorized Capital	9,945,276
Amount of Stock, NEW YORK CENTRAL:	
Issued for Construction	25,000,000
Amount of Stock, NEW YORK CENTRAL:	
Issued for Water	77,644,276
Total quoting	$77,644,276

Perhaps the most copiously watered section in the whole line was the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, of which Vanderbilt got possession in 1867, and which immediately consolidated with the Cleveland & Pittsburgh. The former road, one of the forage road shows, for the six years ending 1867, dividends in cash, stock, and bonds amounting to 253½ per cent on an original capital of $3,000,000.

In like manner the watering went on after Vanderbilt, by interrupting the Western communications of the New York Central, forced the holders of the stock of that road to yield it up to him. The Buffalo & Erie and other lines making up the Western Division of Vanderbilt's line had been watered, as shown above, to 665,670 on 540 miles of road, one year ago, and the watering process has been going on uninterruptedly since then.

Mr. Hatch proceeds to show that the average charge for the transportation of freight over these lines is 2½ cents per ton per mile; of which 1½ cents represent the cost of transportation, and 1 cents the profit on capital. Now, since this profit is reported (at 6 per cent) on the watered capital, $165,000,000, which now represents the entire line of 960 miles, instead of on the actual investment, $65,000,000, it follows that the charge on behalf of profits might, but for the fraudulent character of the operations, be reduced to about five-eighths of one cent per ton per mile. This reduction is equal to $6.14 per ton, or about ten cents per bushel for wheat, between Chicago and New York. In other words, the producer of wheat is taxed ten cents per bushel *beyond the actual cost of carrying*, and 6 per cent profit on their capital, to the carriers. Unfortunately there is no real competition between the railroads—the only fights between the Erie and Vanderbilt interests being those which shall cheat the other in managing the stock markets, the courts and the Legislatures, and not which shall get the most honest carrying to do. The consequence of this alliance of robbers was an agreement, at their recent meeting in Erie, to increase the charges through rates 20 per cent. This measure was adopted with affectionate unanimity by the parties to the transaction, the alleged object of which was "to control the evils of excessive and ruinous competition."

There is no protection for the people against this unprincipled combination. The routes by water are all closed, and the railway kings understand too well the value of their property to run both legislative and executive errands, on lardly to reasonable rates.

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GENERAL BUTLER'S MATTERS.

In 1855, Louis Kossuth came to this country to procure the interference of the United States to rescue Hungary from the grasp of Austria and Russia. He was a man of eminent ability, and gifted with remarkable eloquence. He was received with great enthusiasm by the American people. States and citizens welcomed him. Both branches of Congress voted him a public reception, and he was formally received on the floors of Congress. There was an immense amount of speech-making in Congress and out of it. Kossuth was feasted and feasted publicly and privately, and for a long time he thought there was a purpose on the part of the government to aid him. He was soon undeceived. Except a very absurd resolution by General Cass, to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria, which resolution was rejected, no person in the United States seriously proposed that this country should interfere in the affairs of Russia or Austria. The "bird of freedom" had a very handsome flight for a few months, and then Kossuth left the country in disgust.

Last week there arrived in New York a number of individuals who have been pardoned by the British Government, and released from prison, after trial, for sedition. There has been the usual struggle among the politicians of New York for the exclusive right to receive and honor these persons, and among their votes for Governor exhibited in getting ahead of Collector Murphy, and claims the honor of having done the proper thing. By way of flanking Tammany, General Butler got a resolution through the House of Representatives providing for a welcome, then a presidential reception, which was not, nearly two y years ago, in the case of the great Hungarian.

Resolutions, and receptions, and welcomes are very cheap in this country, so cheap that they have little, if any, significance. In the case of Kossuth they amounted to wrath, because they implied hopes which were not to be fulfilled. The refusal of the nation so to interfere in behalf of liberty, beyond a mere resolution of sympathy, was properly rated by Kossuth as illustrating the mockery of the welcomes. So in the case of the Fenians; the welcome, at the most, is but an empty, meaningless act, to be followed the next day, if required, by a solemn declaration that the United States have not the remotest intention of interfering with Great Britain in the affairs of her government, or in her conduct of pardoning political prisoners and convicts.

The Russian captives (we allude now to their captivity in Bovoy's Hotel) have come to the United States, practically, as exiles. Whether it is contemplated by the Czar and Gortschakoff that they are ever to return, or to leave the vast that they must abandon their ever

THE FORTHCOMING.

HAYNES.

A "review" to in progress in the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal and Methodist churches of Lexington.

—An old lady named Nelson died at the Illinois Central railroad depot during her call of a freight train because she had only a dime in her pocket to pay her way to Chicago.

—Miss Lizzie Hardin, a young woman who has been arrested for a year or more past for passing counterfeit money, was released on bail, and promised to marry another young woman.

—The Board of Fairies' County, Va., has appointed an assessor of blackguards in every city of the neighborhood.

—A Berlin telegram says that the German war expenses amount to 1,200,000 thalers, or say $900,000, a day.

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—Many Hartford people are on account of the prevalence of small-pox. It is their duty to get vaccinated, and they should not be "Know Nothings" enough to refuse.

—The Grocers' papers mention, as an indirect result of the war, that there has been a marked increase of interest in the cultivation of beets, with ordinary success. The best thing these Fenian gentlemen, therefore, can do is, as soon as the damagogues have got through with them, to devote themselves to their respective professions, and apply their talents and education to some useful calling. Martyrdom is a superabundant article in this country. Martyrs of all kinds are to be met at every street corner, and can be drummed up on the shortest notice; and the business has ceased to pay expenses, even when the victims have the "most glorious" records.

THE McCHESNEY CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your interesting and complimentary article on Monday, on the McChesney case, there appears to be a misapprehension on the part of the writer as to the law governing the action of the Board of Trade, when he is not. "I believe he was a member just like anybody else," he says, "and he allowed his membership to lapse by the non-payment of his dues, and then he was dropped from the list." Now, I am not sure that he was allowed his membership to lapse by the non-payment of his dues, but the rules do not, and his name does not, therefore, appear in the list of members published in the Board of Trade Register. The rule governing the matter is as follows:

"Any member who shall fail to pay his dues, or any other assessment, for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, shall be considered suspended from membership, and his name shall be omitted from the list of members published by the Board of Trade, and a fair notice thereof shall be given to him by the Secretary; and he shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of membership until he shall have paid all his dues and assessments."

Mr. McChesney has long been a member of the Board of Trade, and we were not aware that he had recently forfeited his membership by non-payment of his annual dues. Granting, however, that it be so, that only affords his right to be tried by the full board, but does not at all touch the case of Mr. Denton. The appointment of one gentleman as Chief Inspector and of the other as a member of the Inspecting Committee by the Board of Directors, whether their action be parallel, and on the full Board evidently understood it, by suffering Mr. Denton's case back to the Directors. The full Board did not accept as just the trial and condemnation of one appointee of the Directors and the refusal to try another appointee, and consequently it was apparently a case where one of their body, when the accusations against both were of a precisely similar character. It is this attempt to escape responsibility that needs explanation, and it is here a valid defence of the Directors to say that Mr. McChesney's case could only be tried by them, and could not be referred to the full Board. For their neglect to try Denton, over which they have no jurisdiction, is the more remarkable inasmuch as, while the President McChesney to loss of office, they really pass judgment, without a trial, upon Denton, by accepting his statement that he was guilty of no wrong, while, at the same time, they pronounced him to be guilty in case the full Board should find him guilty. They assume the attitude of partisans, where they should have been judges, in the one case, while in the other case they pander, and no doubt justly, as memorable judgment. We do not know that anybody is dissatisfied with the decision in McChesney's case; but what the public wants to know is, why the Directors, who so promptly tried and condemned him for having a false certificate, decline to try the man who received and filled out that certificate and put it under it to market. It is a dilemma out of which, for the sake of the fair fame of the Board of Trade and their own, the Directors should try to extricate themselves.

THE NORTHWEST.

Governor Hoffman's last spasm of spitting virtue consists in a recommendation for an act to punish bribery at elections. Very good, indeed! We suppose he will, of course, have it so drawn that the Governor who signs it can act to help Fisk and Gould to steal the Erie Railway, in order to obtain the votes of the 10,000 employes of that road, may be convicted under it. The most potent system of political bribery is that by which an officer agrees that, if elected, he will confederate with the thieves who nominate him.

The high-tariff ring have had another breaking out at the mouth—this time in the columns of the *Evening Journal*. There is one trifling circumstance which they omit to mention, and that is, that when they proposed in writing to buy THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to support their scheme of plunder, they received an answer in the negative, also in writing.

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—Many Hartford people are on account of the prevalence of small-pox. It is their duty to get vaccinated, and they should not be "Know Nothings" enough to refuse.

—The Grocers' papers mention, as an indirect result of the war, that there has been a marked increase of interest in the cultivation of beets, with ordinary success. The best thing these Fenian gentlemen, therefore, can do is, as soon as the damagogues have got through with them, to devote themselves to their respective professions, and apply their talents and education to some useful calling. Martyrdom is a superabundant article in this country. Martyrs of all kinds are to be met at every street corner, and can be drummed up on the shortest notice; and the business has ceased to pay expenses, even when the victims have the "most glorious" records.

THE McCHESNEY CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your interesting and complimentary article on Monday, on the McChesney case, there appears to be a misapprehension on the part of the writer as to the law governing the action of the Board of Trade, when he is not. "I believe he was a member just like anybody else," he says, "and he allowed his membership to lapse by the non-payment of his dues, and then he was dropped from the list." Now, I am not sure that he was allowed his membership to lapse by the non-payment of his dues, but the rules do not, and his name does not, therefore, appear in the list of members published in the Board of Trade Register. The rule governing the matter is as follows:

"Any member who shall fail to pay his dues, or any other assessment, for the space of thirty days after the same shall become due, shall be considered suspended from membership, and his name shall be omitted from the list of members published by the Board of Trade, and a fair notice thereof shall be given to him by the Secretary; and he shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of membership until he shall have paid all his dues and assessments."

Mr. McChesney has long been a member of the Board of Trade, and we were not aware that he had recently forfeited his membership by non-payment of his annual dues. Granting, however, that it be so, that only affords his right to be tried by the full board, but does not at all touch the case of Mr. Denton. The appointment of one gentleman as Chief Inspector and of the other as a member of the Inspecting Committee by the Board of Directors, whether their action be parallel, and on the full Board evidently understood it, by suffering Mr. Denton's case back to the Directors. The full Board did not accept as just the trial and condemnation of one appointee of the Directors and the refusal to try another appointee, and consequently it was apparently a case where one of their body, when the accusations against both were of a precisely similar character. It is this attempt to escape responsibility that needs explanation, and it is here a valid defence of the Directors to say that Mr. McChesney's case could only be tried by them, and could not be referred to the full Board. For their neglect to try Denton, over which they have no jurisdiction, is the more remarkable inasmuch as, while the President McChesney to loss of office, they really pass judgment, without a trial, upon Denton, by accepting his statement that he was guilty of no wrong, while, at the same time, they pronounced him to be guilty in case the full Board should find him guilty. They assume the attitude of partisans, where they should have been judges, in the one case, while in the other case they pander, and no doubt justly, an memorable judgment. We do not know that anybody is dissatisfied with the decision in McChesney's case; but what the public wants to know is, why the Directors, who so promptly tried and condemned him for having a false certificate, decline to try the man who received and filled out that certificate and put it under it to market. It is a dilemma out of which, for the sake of the fair fame of the Board of Trade and their own, the Directors should try to extricate themselves.

GENERAL BUTLER'S MATTERS.

In 1855, Louis Kossuth came to this country to procure the interference of the United States to rescue Hungary from the grasp of Austria and Russia. He was a man of eminent ability, and gifted with remarkable eloquence. He was received with great enthusiasm by the American people. States and citizens welcomed him. Both branches of Congress voted him a public reception, and he was formally received on the floors of Congress. There was an immense amount of speech-making in Congress and out of it. Kossuth was feasted and feasted publicly and privately, and for a long time he thought there was a purpose on the part of the government to aid him. He was soon undeceived. Except a very absurd resolution by General Cass, to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria, which resolution was rejected, no person in the United States seriously proposed that this country should interfere in the affairs of Russia or Austria. The "bird of freedom" had a very handsome flight for a few months, and then Kossuth left the country in disgust.

Last week there arrived in New York a number of individuals who have been pardoned by the British Government, and released from prison, after trial, for sedition. There has been the usual struggle among the politicians of New York for the exclusive right to receive and honor these persons, and among their votes for Governor exhibited in getting ahead of Collector Murphy, and claims the honor of having done the proper thing. By way of flanking Tammany, General Butler got a resolution through the House of Representatives providing for a welcome, then a presidential reception, which was not, nearly two y years ago, in the case of the great Hungarian.

Resolutions, and receptions, and welcomes are very cheap in this country, so cheap that they have little, if any, significance. In the case of Kossuth they amounted to wrath, because they implied hopes which were not to be fulfilled. The refusal of the nation so to interfere in behalf of liberty, beyond a mere resolution of sympathy, was properly rated by Kossuth as illustrating the mockery of the welcomes. So in the case of the Fenians; the welcome, at the most, is but an empty, meaningless act, to be followed the next day, if required, by a solemn declaration that the United States have not the remotest intention of interfering with Great Britain in the affairs of her government, or in her conduct of pardoning political prisoners and convicts.

The Russian captives (we allude now to their captivity in Bovoy's Hotel) have come to the United States, practically, as exiles. Whether it is contemplated by the Czar and Gortschakoff that they are ever to return, or to leave the vast that they must abandon their ever

LONDON.

The Parliamentary Session and the Government.

The Radicals and Foreign Relations.

Sympathy with France.

Mr. Gladstone and His Constituents.

The Postal Telegraph.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Ballots in the House of Commons are a motley throng, but when united for a common purpose they can work the Premier a good deal of mischief. Some of their number have become restive under the strict control of politicians of advanced views. The British government now consists almost exclusively of Whigs of the softest order. Mr. Bright's refinement has made them grow fastidious. The last appointments show how the government of this country is absorbed by a few families. If the Duke are in power, everybody knows which of the great houses must be satisfied; and when the Liberals succeeded to office, the entry of a new man it was said to a dinner party, "Mr. Hope!" "Hope!" "Hope!" "

REPORTED MURDER OF CHIEF DOWNING.

Reminiscences of Similar Assassination—Some Secret Factions of the Cherokees.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 29.

The reported assassination of Lewis Downing, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, if confirmed, adds another lustrum to the summary of crime in which individuals have undertaken to avert factious belonging to the tribe, or those out of the way.

The memorable assassination of the Chickasaw Governor, Colbert, and the subsequent flight of the murderer, Holmes, and the murder of the "Judge Lynch" style by the Chickasaw murderer of Judge's father, Colbert, are fresh in the memory of many persons. Thirty years ago, may be a fresh subject to the present generation, but to those who are not familiar with the details, the following brief statement, obtained from the Chickasaw Capitol, will be interesting. It was the ex-citizen of Indiana who was the first to introduce the system of lynching, and it is the first case of the kind on record. Governor Colbert was shot down in the streets of Pontotoc, Chickasaw Nation, on the 22d of December, 1845, by Holmes, who, it was charged, had been employed by Colbert's enemies to assassinate him. Holmes was arrested and lodged in jail, but was released on bail, and fled to Texas. Judge Colbert, father of the murdered Governor, was elected Governor in his son's place, and immediately set to work to bring the murderer to justice. He succeeded in getting Holmes back to the Chickasaw Nation, and had him tried before the Circuit Court of Pontotoc County, and the jury, after a tremendous struggle against the pistol-shooting crowd that surrounded the court-house, brought in a verdict of guilty. Judge Colbert then sentenced the murderer to be hung on the 24th of December, 1847, two years after the murder of his son. Holmes was taken to the place of execution in an ordinary wagon, and was accompanied by a large crowd of his friends, who had threatened to rescue him. The prisoner was placed on the platform, the rope was adjusted around his neck, and the signal was given to the driver to start the wagon. The driver, however, was a friend of Holmes, and, instead of starting the wagon, he turned around and shot Judge Colbert dead. A number of shots were exchanged between the friends of Holmes and the friends of Colbert, and Holmes was killed. The friends of Colbert then took the body of Holmes, and hung it to the limb of a tree, and left it hanging there. Judge Colbert was then appointed Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and served out the remainder of his son's term. He was afterward elected to the same office, and served for several years. He died in 1858, and was succeeded by Governor Cyrus Harris, who served for four years, and was succeeded by Governor Holmes, who was killed by Governor Colbert's son, Winchester Colbert, who succeeded Governor Holmes, and served out the remainder of the term. Governor Colbert was succeeded by Governor

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

The Bill Repealing the Test Oath Passed in the House.

Bill, of Georgia, Admitted to a Seat in the Senate.

Scholdey Men Grow Ironic About Their Bohemian

The Senate Judiciary Reports Favorably McGarrahan C

February Statement

Decrease During Month, 40,0

FIRES.

Total Destruction of the Hall-day House, at Keosha, Wis.

Seven Persons Burned to Death.

A Mother and Four Children Among the Victims.

Five Elsewhere.

FOREIGN.

Further Particulars as to the Conditions of the Armistice.

Gambetta Retires the Conditions of the Convention.

The Municipality of Lyons Determine to Ignore the Armistice.

Immense Quantities of Provisions Being Sent to the Misery Provinces.

FRANCE.

THE ENDURING WORLD.

Progress of the Northwestern Mineral Transmission.

Wildness of England and the Fen.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Question Discussed from a Bible Standpoint.

Letters, Last Sunday, by Mrs. Jos. G. Fralick.

NEW YORK

BOARD OF HEALTH.

METEOROLOGICAL.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

ILLINOIS.

KODAK